BC STATS
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

David O'Neil
(250) 387-0335
David.O'neil @gov.bc.ca
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Immigration Highlights ◆ First Quarter 2007

The data presented in this Immigration Highlights publication are from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, unless otherwise stated.

B.C. immigrant landings were down slightly in the first quarter of 2007 from the first quarter of 2006 ...

In the first quarter of 2007, 7,998 new landed immigrants arrived in British Columbia. This level was lower than the total landings into B.C. during the first quarter of 2006. B.C.'s share of total immigrants to Canada also fell over this quarter. According to Statistics Canada, between January 1st 2007 and March 31st 2007, B.C. received 16.7 per cent of all arrivals to Canada, lower than the 18.6 per cent B.C. received in the same quarter of 2006.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total
First Quarter

Total immigrant arrivals to Canada were also slightly lower this past quarter. According to Statistics Canada, a total of 47,881 new landed immigrants arrived to Canada over the January 1st to March 31st 2007 period. Over the same period in 2006 Canada welcomed 55,134 new arrivals.

British Columbia held its position this past quarter as one of the top three favoured destinations. According to Statistics Canada, B.C. received the third highest level of new landed immigrants trailing Ontario (46.7 per cent) and Quebec (19.6 per cent).

Skilled Workers accounted for the largest share of total landings in the most recent quarter...

Skilled workers accounted for the largest number of landings into B.C. in the first quarter of 2007, closely followed by landings in the family class. Between January 1st and March 31st 2007, 2,838 new skilled worker immigrants landed in B.C.. B.C. also received 2,805 family class immigrants, and 1,063 business class immigrants over the same period.

Asian countries remain the leading source of B.C. Landed Immigrants...

Ten countries accounted for over 75 per cent of total landed immigrants in the first quarter of 2007. China remained the leading

source country followed by India, the Philippines and the United States. These four countries accounted for 56 per cent all immigrant arrivals in this quarter. Taiwan, England, South Korea, Iran, Japan and Australia were the other top ten source countries for this quarter and accounted for a further 19 per cent of total landed immigrants.

The Greater Vancouver area continued to be the top intended destination for B.C. Landed Immigrants ...

Over 71 per cent of total landed immigrants to B.C. that arrived in the first quarter of 2007, stated the Vancouver area as their intended destination. Landed immigrants from Asia were the most likely to settle in this area at 73 per cent. Immigrants from Europe and South America were the next most likely to locate to Vancouver. Approximately 69 per cent of both these new immigrant groups stated an intention to settle here.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Mar 2007	*B.C. Immigrant Landings and Inter-Censal Population Change*
Dec 2006	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2006*
June 2006	*Age, Family and Marital Characteristics of BC Immigrants*
Mar 2006	*Family Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2005	*Skilled Worker Immigrants to British Columbia*
Oct 2005	*Education Level of Recent Immigrants*
June 2005	*Immigrants to B.C. Under the Provincial Nominee Program*
Mar 2005	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*

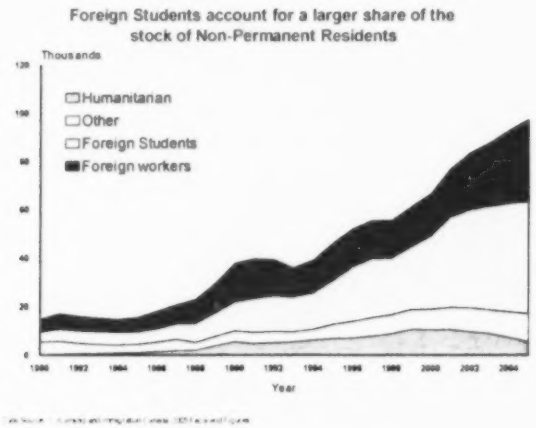
British Columbia's Non-Permanent Resident Population

Sarah Harrower, Population Analyst

International migration is made up of five different components: immigrants; non-permanent residents; emigrants; returning emigrants and; those temporarily abroad. This special feature article discusses information on Canada and British Columbia's non-permanent resident population released by Citizenship and Immigrant Canada in their *2005 Facts and Figures* publication.

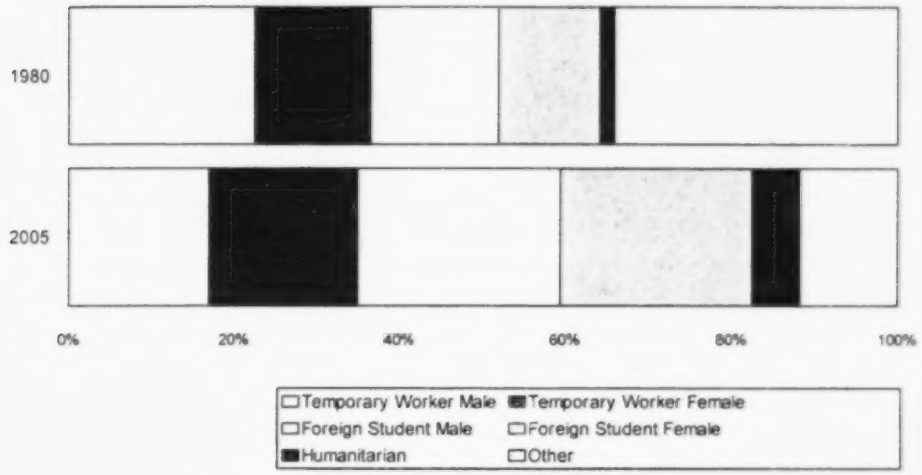
Non-permanent residents are individuals who are residing within Canada under one of several visas or permits. Temporary workers, foreign students, permit or minister's permit holders and those residing here for humanitarian reasons, are all counted as part of the non-permanent resident population. Many of these individuals eventually apply for and obtain permanent residency status.

The stock, or total number of persons residing in BC who are Non-Permanent Residents, has increased over the past twenty-five years. In 1980, 14,885 non-permanent residents resided in British Columbia. Over 36 per cent of these non-permanent residents were classified as temporary workers, while 27.6 per cent were classified as foreign students[1]. By 2005 this total number of non-permanent residents had increased to 97,300 persons. Foreign students now account for 47.5 per cent of this total, while temporary workers account for 34.9 per cent.



[1] Temporary worker total here includes those with and without work permit. Foreign student total here includes those with and without study permits.

Female temporary workers and foreign students have increased their shares of the total N.P.R. population in B.C.



Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

In 1980 over 61 per cent of the total foreign worker population was male. By 2005 their share of the total stock had fallen to 48.5 per cent. Females over the same period have increased their share of the overall foreign student population within British Columbia from 44.1 per cent to 48.4 per cent in 2005.

Temporary Workers

Over the past ten years the favoured destinations of temporary workers has shifted[2]. In 1996, the vast majority of temporary workers, (74.5 per cent) stated an intention to reside in Vancouver. By 2005, this percentage had fallen to 61.7 per cent.

Besides Vancouver, the most popular urban areas for temporary workers in B.C. are: Victoria; Kelowna; Abbotsford; Kamloops; Nanaimo and Prince George.

B.C. Stock of Temporary Workers by Urban Area

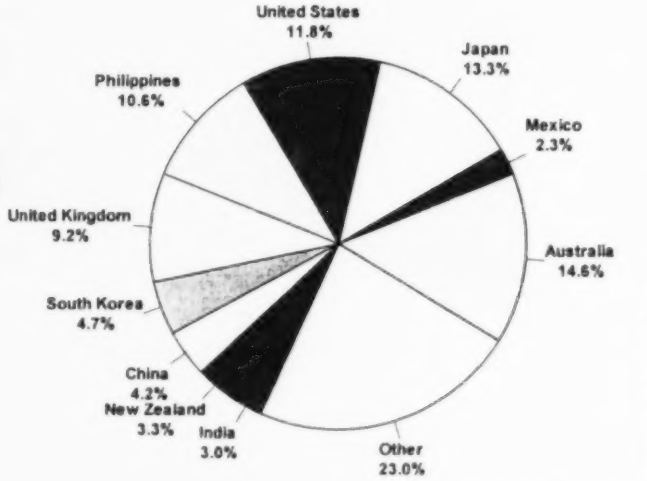
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vancouver	11,042	13,446	15,149	17,777	19,840
Victoria	253	315	312	408	639
Kelowna	206	196	265	349	357
Abbotsford	95	146	160	194	257
Kamloops	67	100	100	116	145
Nanaimo	53	49	71	79	122
Prince George	44	71	80	106	119
Vernon	40	35	48	47	72
Chilliwack	64	34	49	57	61
Penticton	24	25	22	34	44
Fort St. John	23	25	34	42	42
Cranbrook	16	16	25	34	39
Campbell River	30	31	37	33	39
Powell River	21	16	9	17	32
Prince Rupert	25	25	33	34	32
Williams Lake	13	22	22	25	27
Courtenay	21	29	15	33	26
Duncan	12	28	24	24	23
Quesnel	16	12	18	21	22
Dawson Creek	11	10	8	11	17
Kitimat	11	11	15	14	12
Other BC	3,748	4,352	5,442	7,255	10,392
BC Total	15,835	18,994	21,998	26,710	32,359

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

[2] This section discusses statistics for only those temporary workers with a work permit.

The top source country of temporary workers in 2005 was Australia. A total of 4,972 temporary workers residing within British Columbia on December 1st of this year were from this country. Japan and the United States were second and third for the top three source countries for 2005, accounting for 13.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent of total temporary workers each. The Philippines, United Kingdom, South Korea, China, New Zealand and India also account for sizable portions of the total temporary worker population within B.C..

Australia was the top source country for temporary workers in 2005



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

While the temporary worker population from most countries was evenly split between males and females, some countries sent markedly more males or females to Canada in 2005. A total of 90.5 per cent of all Philippine foreign workers in British Columbia were female, while 68.2 per cent of all foreign workers from Japan were female. In 2005, 61 per cent of temporary workers from the Slovak Republic were women, lower than its 1996 high of 92.5 per cent. The temporary worker population from Mexico, the United States, the UK and Ireland were more heavily weighted towards males in 2005. A total of 83.3 per cent of workers from Mexico were male while of the US, UK and Ireland populations, 66.2 per cent, 61.4 per cent and 60.1 per cent were male.

Foreign Students

Vancouver was the most popular destination for foreign students[3]. In 2005, 70.8 per cent of the total stock of foreign students resided in Vancouver. Victoria and Nanaimo were also popular urban centres for foreign students to locate to, as well as Abbotsford, Kamloops and Kelowna.

B.C. Stock of Foreign Students by Urban Area

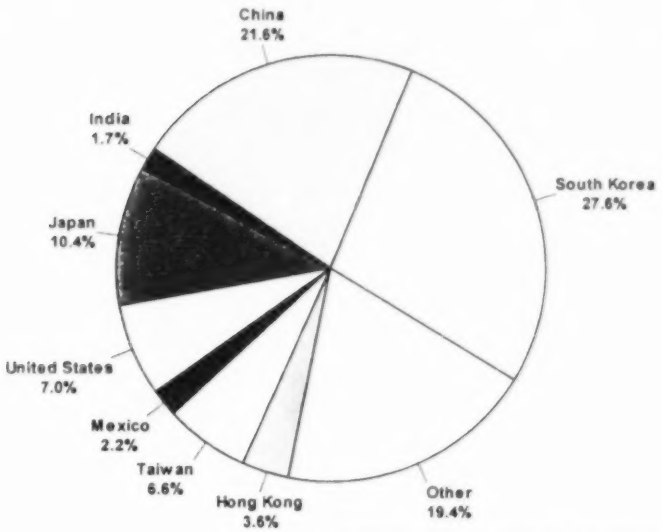
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vancouver	25,833	27,530	28,839	30,074	31,319
Nanaimo	787	1,092	1,242	1,223	1,234
Victoria	835	808	980	1,017	1,056
Abbotsford	592	761	889	938	985
Kamloops	806	837	880	851	927
Kelowna	401	417	452	482	556
Prince George	160	222	278	311	350
Cranbrook	55	76	94	121	108
Chilliwack	141	132	173	163	106
Duncan	77	93	98	99	103
Fort St. John	31	30	56	83	81
Campbell River	26	19	16	21	65
Vernon	26	14	18	23	44
Courtenay	31	33	15	30	37
Powell River	26	42	36	34	32
Penticton	21	25	27	25	26
Prince Rupert	10	8	11	12	13
Williams Lake	6	7	5	11	11
Port Alberni	20	30	8	13	10
Terrace	16	24	21	15	9
Other BC	5,571	5,867	6,032	6,458	7,053
BC Total	35,471	38,067	40,170	42,004	44,125

Data Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

[3] In this section statistics for the foreign student population with study permits only are discussed.

The top source country for foreign students in 2005 was South Korea. In that year 27.6 per cent of all of British Columbia's foreign students were from this country. China and Japan were the second and third top source countries and accounted for 21.6 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the total foreign student population in this year.

South Korea was the top source country for foreign students in 2005



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2005 Facts and Figures

Females and males shared equal weighting in most countries foreign student populations. The foreign student population from Japan, however, was more heavily weighted towards females at 66.7 per cent, while the student population from India was more heavily weighted towards males at 81.3 per cent, in 2005.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
January to March, 2007
Total Landings: 7,998 Persons

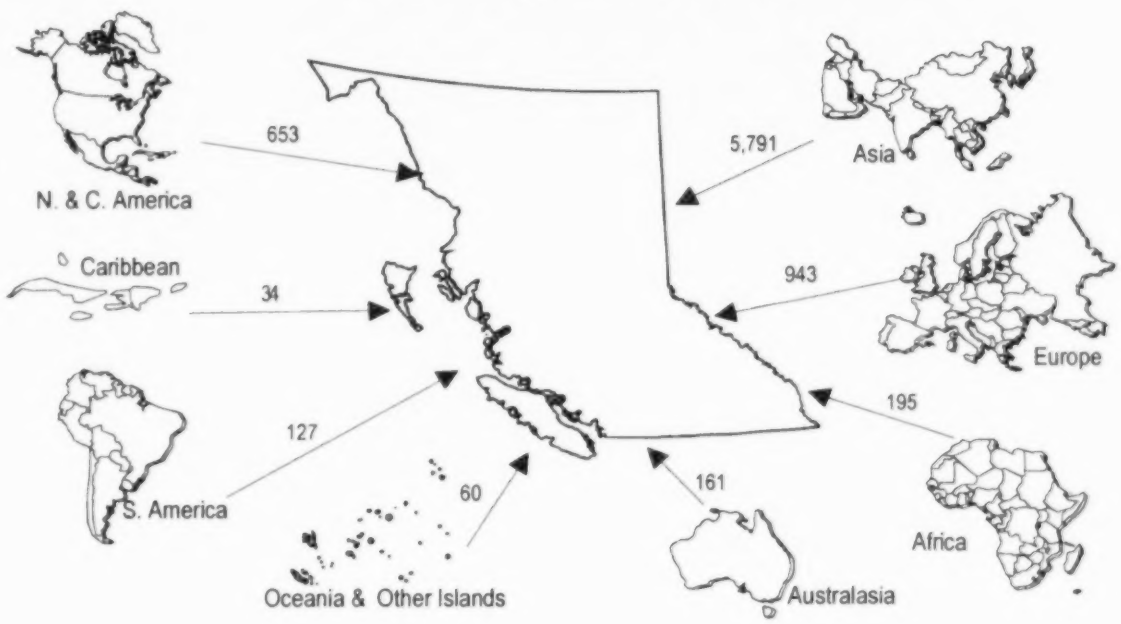


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - January to March, 2007

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	660	283	943		
Africa	120	75	195		
Asia	4,266	1,525	5,791		
China-Mainland	1,614	505	2,119		
India	622	432	1,054		
Taiwan	254	96	350		
Hong Kong	60	25	85		
Australasia	99	62	161		
N & C America	446	207	653		
U.S.A.	361	182	543		
Caribbean	18	16	34		
South America	88	39	127		
Oceania	27	33	60		
Not Stated	31	--	34		
All Areas	**5,755**	**2,243**	**7,998**		

For current landings, C.I.C. is providing data for B.C. only.

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

-- indicates data suppression for confidentiality OR no value

Source: BC STATS,
Date: June 29, 2007

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1992	15,149	2,995	7,279	-	-	3,971	4,530	480	2,605	37,009
1993	18,458	1,492	10,445	-	192	4,073	6,867	677	3,735	45,939
1994	17,517	1,543	14,149	-	869	4,183	6,291	744	3,819	49,115
1995	15,310	1,875	18,438	-	1,176	3,508	3,036	956	278	44,577
1996	14,289	2,274	24,180	-	1,160	4,235	3,447	1,564	877	52,026
1997	12,916	1,996	24,730	-	874	3,335	2,257	1,250	482	47,840
1998	11,082	2,041	17,000	-	1,275	1,918	1,606	746	306	35,974
1999	10,989	1,896	17,739	11	1,338	1,865	1,519	659	111	36,127
2000	10,976	2,574	18,936	13	1,070	1,775	1,387	632	68	37,431
2001	11,823	2,199	19,768	24	880	1,618	1,692	444	27	38,475
2002	11,401	2,108	15,615	206	504	1,193	1,948	526	555	34,056
2003	11,574	1,827	16,237	441	758	914	1,760	338	1,386	35,235
2004	10,870	2,367	17,092	598	1,083	695	3,221	246	856	37,028
2005	11,724	2,156	21,815	789	1,080	871	5,360	289	689	44,773
2006	13,459	1,888	16,690	1,924	1,528	871	4,408	322	993	42,083
1Q2006	3,189	397	4,244	310	364	251	1,267	73	176	10,271
1Q2007	2,805	240	2,838	577	258	142	870	51	216	7,997

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1992	101,124	52,348	67,414	-	-	15,873	9,694	2,821	5,544	254,818
1993	112,668	30,623	69,923	-	3,013	16,711	12,625	3,390	7,751	256,704
1994	94,197	20,436	69,908	-	4,980	14,200	10,480	2,745	7,454	224,400
1995	77,384	28,093	81,733	-	5,457	11,429	5,160	2,854	761	212,871
1996	68,358	28,478	97,916	233	4,759	11,911	6,175	4,376	3,865	226,071
1997	59,979	24,308	105,648	47	2,730	10,404	5,595	3,927	3,400	216,038
1998	50,895	22,843	81,265	-	2,868	6,618	4,534	2,625	2,547	174,195
1999	55,277	24,398	92,495	477	3,261	6,154	4,265	2,599	1,031	189,957
2000	60,613	30,094	118,593	1,252	2,782	6,187	4,951	2,527	460	227,459
2001	66,795	27,919	137,235	1,275	2,625	6,091	6,339	2,156	206	250,641
2002	62,280	25,122	122,729	2,127	1,985	4,479	4,636	1,907	3,787	229,052
2003	65,112	25,984	105,223	4,418	3,304	2,978	3,695	1,427	9,209	221,350
2004	62,260	32,687	113,445	6,248	4,292	2,470	6,099	1,190	7,133	235,824
2005	63,357	35,768	130,252	8,047	4,552	2,849	9,606	1,014	6,794	262,239
2006	70,506	32,492	105,961	13,336	6,895	3,098	8,027	952	10,382	251,649
1Q2006	16,281	6,257	23,841	2,549	1,520	745	2,031	233	1,674	55,131
1Q2007	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]							

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1992	15.0%	5.7%	10.8%	-	-	25.0%	46.7%	17.0%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	14.9%	-	6.4%	24.4%	54.4%	20.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.6%	20.2%	-	17.4%	29.5%	60.0%	27.1%	51.2%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	6.7%	22.6%	-	21.6%	30.7%	58.8%	33.5%	36.5%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	8.0%	24.7%	-	24.4%	35.6%	55.8%	35.7%	22.7%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.2%	23.4%	-	32.0%	32.1%	40.3%	31.8%	14.2%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	8.9%	20.9%	-	44.5%	29.0%	35.4%	28.4%	12.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	19.2%	2.3%	41.0%	30.3%	35.6%	25.4%	10.8%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	16.0%	1.0%	38.5%	28.7%	28.0%	25.0%	14.8%	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.4%	1.9%	33.5%	26.6%	26.7%	20.6%	13.1%	15.4%
2002	18.3%	8.4%	12.7%	9.7%	25.4%	26.6%	42.0%	27.6%	14.7%	14.9%
2003	17.8%	7.0%	15.4%	10.0%	22.9%	30.7%	47.6%	23.7%	15.1%	15.9%
2004	17.5%	7.2%	15.1%	9.6%	25.2%	28.1%	52.8%	20.7%	12.0%	15.7%
2005	18.5%	6.0%	16.7%	9.8%	23.7%	30.6%	55.8%	28.5%	10.1%	17.1%
2006	19.1%	5.8%	15.8%	14.4%	22.2%	28.1%	54.9%	33.8%	9.6%	16.7%
1Q2006	19.6%	6.3%	17.8%	12.2%	23.9%	33.7%	62.4%	31.3%	10.5%	18.6%
1Q2007	[redacted]	[redacted]	For current landings C.I.C. is providing data for B.C. only.							

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: June 29, 2007

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
January - March, 2007

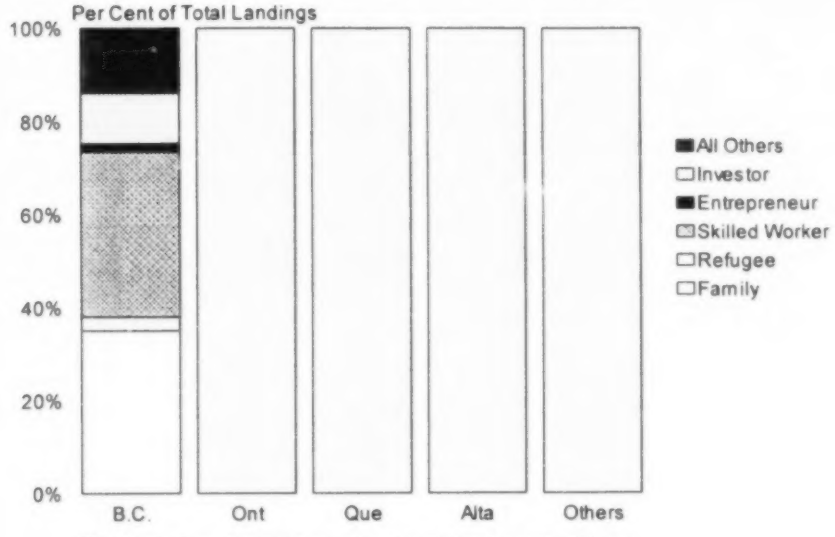


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
2006										
NFLD	110	145	155	77	7	-	-	-	15	**509**
P.E.I.	46	59	24	423	-	-	-	8	-	**565**
N.S.	510	217	792	863	-	55	42	17	84	**2,585**
N.B.	249	178	193	967	12	-	12	-	28	**1,646**
Que	9,221	7,102	23,629	32	649	312	1,150	180	2,405	**44,680**
Ont	38,349	18,700	54,453	470	3,417	1,700	2,251	352	6,222	**125,914**
Man	1,332	1,241	596	6,661	76	9	12	23	101	**10,051**
Sask	477	626	537	960	61	-	14	10	39	**2,724**
Alta	6,678	2,333	8,823	956	1,121	146	137	38	485	**20,717**
B.C.	13,459	1,888	16,690	1,924	1,528	871	4,408	322	993	**42,083**
Territories	65	-	66	-	19	-	-	-	6	**161**
Not Stated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
Canada	**70,506**	**32,492**	**105,961**	**13,336**	**6,895**	**3,098**	**8,027**	**952**	**10,382**	**251,649**
2007 First Quarter										
NFLD										
P.E.I.										
N.S.										
N.B.										
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B.C.	2,805	240	2,838	577	258	142	870	51	216	**7,997**
Territories										
Not Stated										
Canada										

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Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *June 29, 2007*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class
January to March, 2007

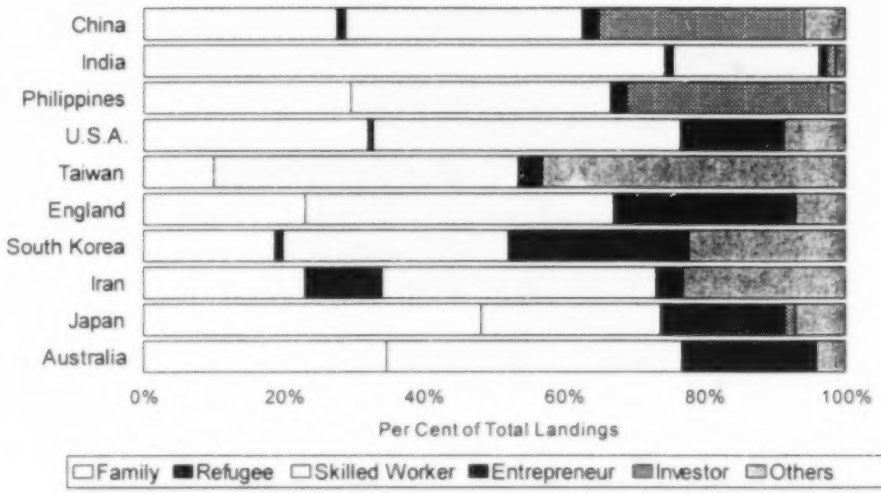

Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, January - March, 2007

			Economic Classes							
	Family	Refugee	Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed	Other Classes	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	254	13	444	156	11	11	19	-	35	**943**
Africa	53	32	58	40	-	-	-	-	7	**195**
Asia	2,093	151	1,931	263	237	119	838	45	114	**5,791**
Australasia	58	-	62	33	-	-	-	-	8	**161**
N&C America	225	17	265	81	-	10	13	6	34	**653**
Caribbean	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**34**
S. America	44	15	49	-	-	-	-	-	12	**127**
Oceania & Isl.	40	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	**60**
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	584	26	715	81	-	47	624	20	21	**2,119**
India	783	13	219	11	13	-	-	-	11	**1,054**
Philippines	222	-	278	17	216	-	-	-	18	**751**
U.S.A.	174	-	238	80	-	-	13	6	23	**543**
Taiwan	35	-	152	12	-	9	121	17	-	**350**
England	79	-	151	88	-	10	-	-	11	**343**
South Korea	64	-	110	88	-	24	38	-	9	**342**
Iran	71	34	121	11	-	22	37	-	12	**309**
Japan	68	-	36	25	-	-	-	-	6	**141**
Australia	42	-	51	23	-	-	-	-	-	**121**
Pakistan	34	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	6	**100**
Russia	21	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**
Vietnam	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**
Hong Kong	51	-	14	-	-	6	9	-	-	**85**
Mexico	39	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	7	**82**
Romania	12	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	**77**
South Africa	11	-	23	39	-	-	-	-	-	**75**
Fiji	39	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	**51**
Germany	11	-	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	**45**
Afghanistan	6	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**44**
Others	377	103	493	85	20	9	18	-	74	**1,179**
	2,805	**240**	**2,838**	**577**	**258**	**142**	**870**	**51**	**216**	**7,998**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

- indicates data supression for confidentiality OR no value

Source: BC STATS,
Date: June 29, 2007

Data Provided By: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants admitted under the Skilled Worker Class, Live-In Caregiver Program, and in the business classes.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Classes-Include immigrants in the Retired Class (no longer exist), Deferred Removal Order Class, permit holders applying for permanent residence in Canada, and persons admitted under humanitarian/compassionate grounds, as well as persons admitted under certain public policy related to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Provincial/Territorial Nominees-persons who are selected and nominated by the provincial or territorial governments as immigrants. They are mainly skilled workers admitted to fill critical labour shortage in the province/territories.

Refugees-persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nation Refugee Convention. These include both government and privately sponsored refugees, Asylum refugees, and dependants abroad of refugees

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

For further information on the specific class of immigrants described here, please visit the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website at www.cic.gc.ca